

Instructions for  
the use, care, and  
maintenance of your

**Stretch Stitch  
Sewing  
Machine**

MODEL NO. 6925

**JCPenney**



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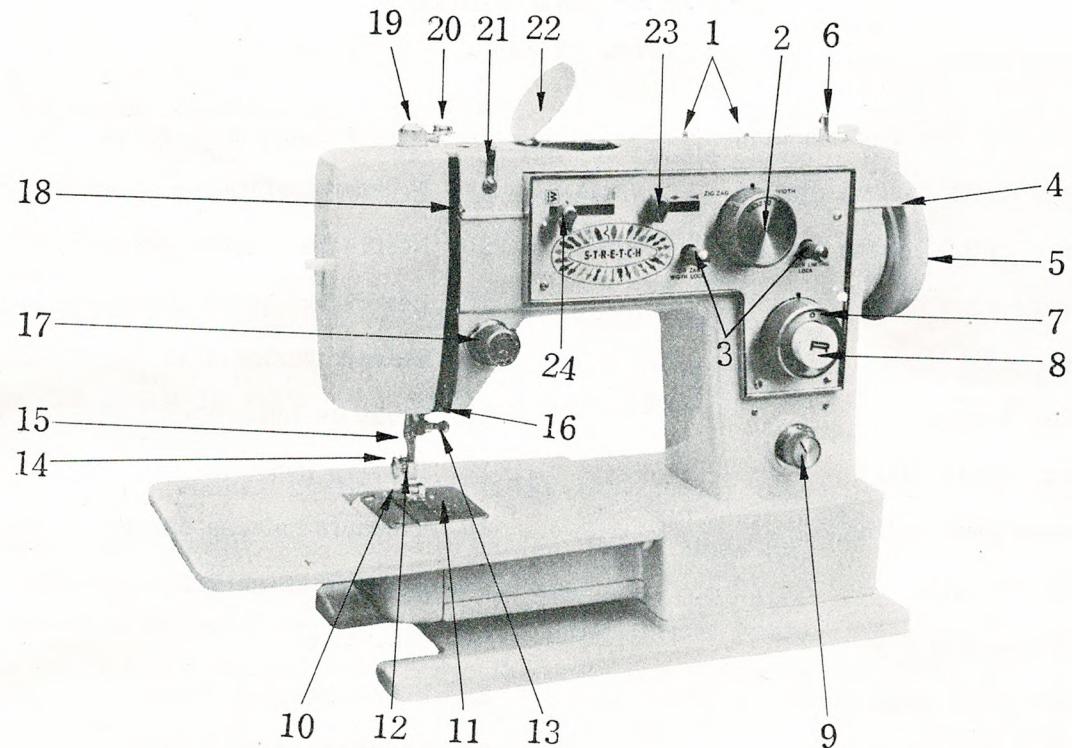


Fig. 1

## FEATURES AND PARTS

(Front View)

1. Spool pins (Back of machine)	13. Needle clamp and screw
2. Zigzag width control dial	14. Presser foot thumb screw
3. Zigzag width locking knobs	15. Needle bar thread guide
4. Balance wheel	16. Lower face plate thread guide
5. Stop motion knob	17. Thread tension dial
6. Bobbin winder	18. Light switch
7. Stitch length dial	19. Take-up lever
8. Reverse push button	20. Pressure release darner
9. Drop feed dial	21. Arm thread guides
10. Hook reaching door	22. Disc cover
11. Needle plate seam guide	23. Needle position lever
12. Presser foot	24. Stretch stitch lever

## TO REPLACE THE NEEDLE

Raise the needle bar A to its highest point turning the balance wheel 4 Fig. 1, toward you by hand. Loosen the needle clamp screw B. Remove the old needle and slide the new one up, FLAT SIDE FACING TO RIGHT, as far as it will go. Tighten the needle clamp securely with a screwdriver.

AFTER CHANGING NEEDLE MAKE one complete revolution of balance wheel by hand to be sure the needle is in the correct position. BE SURE TO USE 15×1 SYSTEM NEEDLES.

## NEEDLE AND THREAD

Never use a bent needle, nor one with a blunt point, since this causes imperfect stitches and may cause the needle to break.

Use a needle sufficiently large to permit the thread to pass freely through the eye. In general sewing, use the same size thread in the bobbin as is used on top.

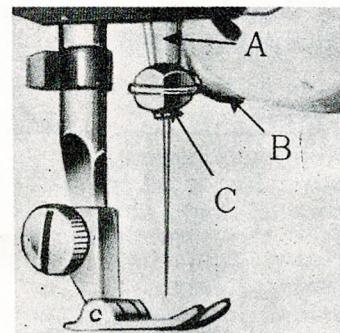
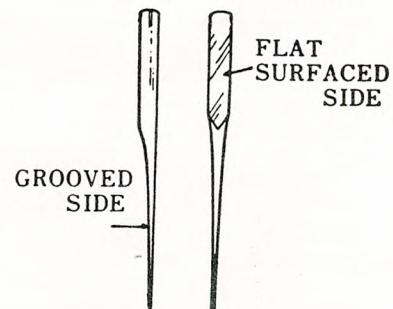


Fig. 3



## NEEDLE AND THREAD SIZE

The following table will show you the size of needles generally used with various sizes of thread. The size or grade refers to the "eye" of the needle. USE 15×1 SYSTEM NEEDLES ONLY.

Fabric	Needle No.	Cotton Thread	Mercerized Thread	Silk or Nylon
Extremely heavy tarpaulin, sacking, canvas, duck, etc.	20	10 to 30	Heavy Duty	
Heavy upholstery fabric, ticking, denim, leatherette	18	30 to 40	Heavy Duty	
Medium heavy drapery fabric, velveteen, suiting, felt, terry, etc.	16	40 to 60	Heavy Duty	
Medium broadcloth, percale, gingham, linen, chintz, taffeta, sheer wool, shantung, etc.	14	60 to 80	50	A
Sheer voile, lawn, dimity, crepe, handkerchief linen, plastic film, etc.	11	80 to 100	50	A
Very sheer chiffon, batiste, lace, organdy, ninon, net, marquisette, etc.	9	100 to 150	50	A

## WINDING THE BOBBIN

Holding the balance wheel firmly with the left hand, loosen the balance wheel by turning the stop motion knob toward you (Fig. 4). This will permit the balance wheel to turn freely while the needle bar remains motionless. Place a spool of thread on the spool pin(A). Pass the thread around the bobbin winder thread guide (B). Wind the end of the thread around an empty bobbin seven or eight times and put the threaded bobbin on the spindle (C) of the bobbin winder. Press down the bobbin with hand, making sure that the PIN on the spindle fits into the SLOT in the bobbin. (Fig. 5).

Push the bobbin toward the bobbin winder stopper and press control, as in sewing. When the bobbin is full, it will stop turning.

Break off the thread and detach the bobbin from the spindle. Hold balance wheel firmly with left hand and with right hand turn the stop motion knob away from you until the machine is tight and the needle bar moves with the turning of balance wheel.

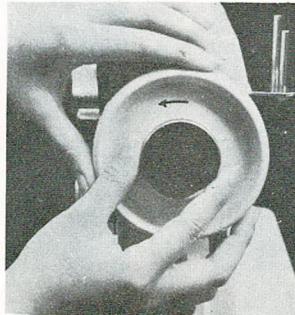


Fig. 4

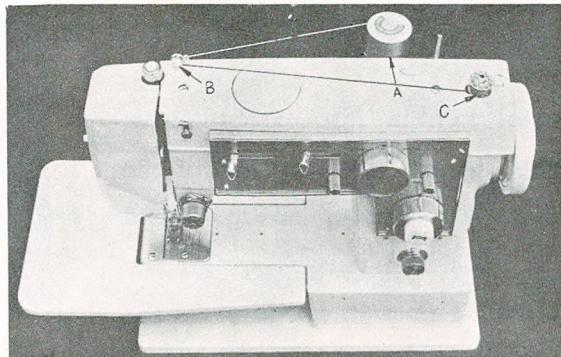


Fig. 5

## THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE

Step 1 (illustrated in Fig. 6).

Hold bobbin case between thumb and forefinger of left hand, so that the slot in the edge of the bobbin case is on top.

Place the bobbin between thumb and forefinger of right hand so that the thread on top leads from left to right.

Step. 2.

Insert bobbin into bobbin case, pull the thread into the slot of the bobbin case as shown in Fig. 7, and draw it under the tension spring and into the fork-shaped opening of the spring as shown in Fig. 8.



Fig. 6

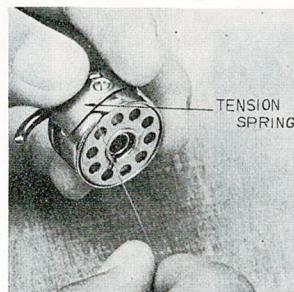


Fig. 7

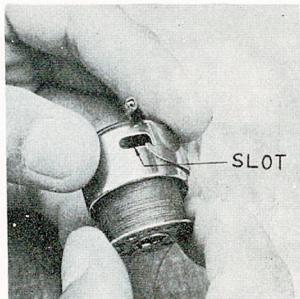


Fig. 8

## PLACING BOBBIN CASE IN SHUTTLE

IMPORTANT: Raise the needle by turning balance wheel TOWARD YOU.

### REMOVING THE BOBBIN CASE (See Fig. 9)

Open hook reachine door (10 page 2) by pressing it down, with left thumb and forefinger, Open the hinged latch (D) at the front of the bobbin case and hold securely as you withdraw bobbin case from the stud of the shuttle body (C).

When held in the above manner the bobbin will not fall out

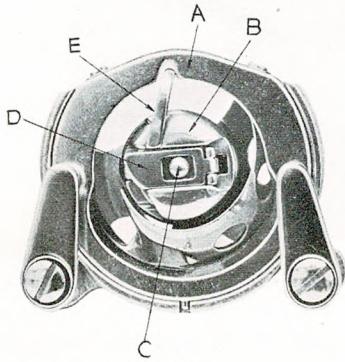


Fig. 9

of the bobbin case.

### INSERTING THE BOBBIN CASE

After winding a fresh bobbin and threading the bobbin case (See Fig. 6, 7, & 8) hold the bobbin case latch. (D) with left thumb and forefinger. Keeping the protruding finger (E) topside toward the shuttle race notch (A), press the bobbin case around the stud of the shuttle body (C) until the finger enters in the shuttle race notch. This operation is easy--NEVER FORCE IT. Three or four inches of thread hanging free from the bobbin case will be brought up through the needle plate hole as shown in Fig. 11.

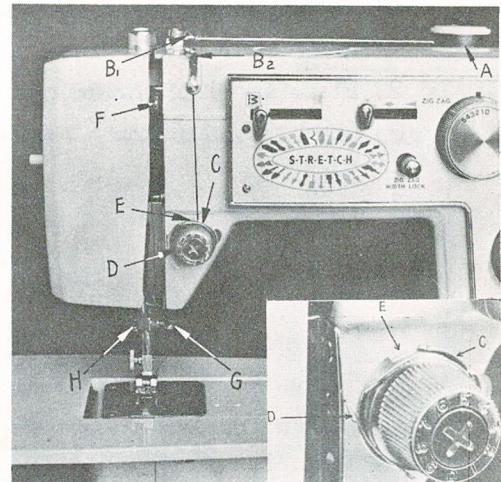


Fig. 10

## THREADING THE MACHINE (See Fig. 10 &amp; 11)

- 1) Turn balance wheel toward you to raise take-up lever (F, Fig. 10) to its highest point.
- 2) Place spool of thread on spool pin
- 3) Lead thread through arm thread guide B1 to B2, Fig. 10.
- 4) Down and around thread tension dial C from right to left.
- 5) Into the check spring D over thread tension dial.
- 6) Up into take-up lever F from right to left.
- 7) Through the needle bar thread guide H.
- 8) And into needle from left to right. Pull three or four inches of thread through needle.

Hold the end of upper thread loosely and turn balance wheel toward you until the needle goes all the way down and comes back up. A loop (Fig. 11) will be formed from the lower thread which then can be pulled out straight. Place both thread ends under the presser foot and draw toward the back of the machine, leaving both threads three or four inches long.

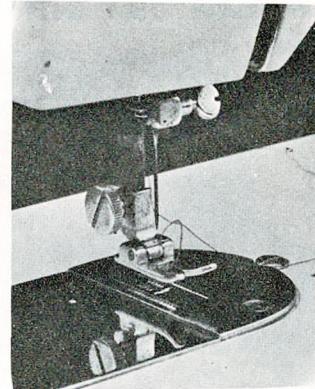


Fig. 11

## STRAIGHT STITCHING

Be sure to set the stitch width at "0." Adjust locking knobs (3) to hold zigzag width control dial (2) in 0 position. (Fig. 12).

## SETTING THE STITCH LENGTH

The length of the stitch is regulated by knob 7 stitch length control shown in Fig. 12. Near "0" is the shortest stitch and 5 is the longest.

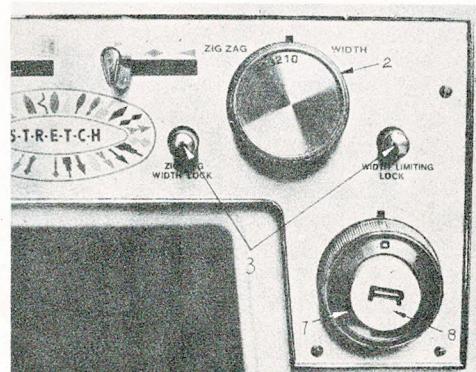


Fig. 12

### STITCH LENGTH CHART (Approximate)

Figure on indicator	0	1	2	3	4	5
Number of stitches per inch No feeding	55	25	13	8	6	

## SEWING IN REVERSE

When you wish to sew in reverse to tie the thread at the beginning or the end of a seam, press in the reverse push button(8)Fig. 12 as far as it will go. The machine will sew backward as long as the button is held in. Only 4 or 5 stitches are needed to tie a seam securely.

## ADJUSTING THE TENSIONS

Always adjust the upper tension with the presser foot down, as the tension is mechanically released when it is raised. To increase the tension on the upper thread, turn dial (Fig. 13) to the right. To decrease, turn to the left. The higher the number on the dial the tighter the tension.

If you are unable to balance the stitch by adjusting tension on upper thread, you may have to make a slight adjustment in the bobbin tension. Turn small screw (fig. 14) on side of bobbin case clockwise to tighten, counter-clockwise to loosen.

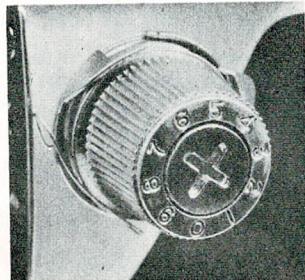


Fig. 13

When the upper and lower tensions are properly balanced, a perfect stitch will be formed with both threads interlocking in fabric. (Fig. 15)

ALWAYS BE SURE THAT YOUR STITCHES LOOK LIKE FIG. 15.

When the upper tension is too tight, the lower thread is pulled up over the upper thread which is lying flat on the fabric. (Fig. 16).

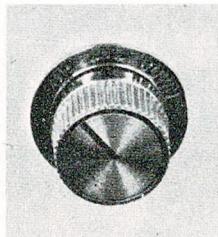
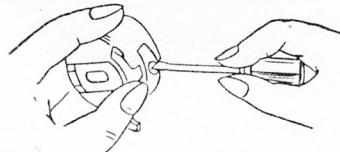
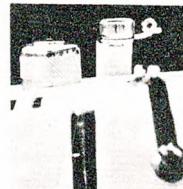
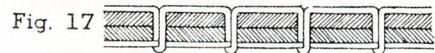
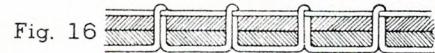
When the upper tension is too loose the upper thread forms loops over the lower thread lying flat on the fabric. (Fig. 17)

#### ADJUSTING PRESSURE AND FEEDING OF FABRIC

##### GENERAL SEWING

Usually for straight sewing and zigzag stitching, the pressure bar cap Fig. 18, is at its lowest position and the drop feed at "up" position. Fig. 19.

When knob is turned to left at "up" position, sewing is suitable for fine material as silk and flimsy or any fabric. When knob is turned to right at "DOWN" position, you will be able to do darning monogramming and embroidery.



### SEWING THIN OR LIGHT WEIGHT FABRIC

When lighter pressure is required to sew satisfactorily on thin silk or flimsy material, the pressure cap should be about half-way down. Release it by pressing the snap lock, A. Fig. 19, and then press cap B down half-way. Lower the feed slightly by turning the drop feed knob to right.

### DARNING AND MONOGRAMMING

In order to move the fabric freely in any direction for darning, mending monogramming and free-hand embroidery, release the pressure cap B completely by pressing down the outer ring (snap lock (fig. 19). also turn the Drop-feed dial to "down".

### PREPARING TO SEW

Have take-up lever at its highest point before starting to sew. Do not try to help the feeding by pulling the material as this may deflect the needle and cause it to break.

NEVER RUN MACHINE WITHOUT MATERIAL UNDER PRESSER FOOT.

Place material and threads in position under the presser foot, and lower the presser foot. You are now ready to begin. to sew Having the needle at its highest point, it is not necessary to touch the balance wheel to start the machine. You merely press the control. The speed of the machine is regulated by increasing or decreasing the amount of pressure exerted on the control.

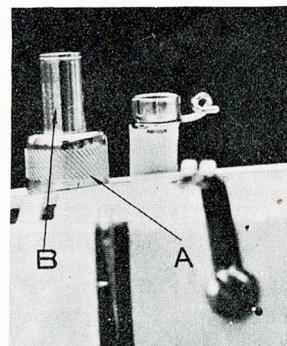


Fig. 19

## REMOVING THE WORK

Be sure to stop the machine when the thread take-up lever and needle bar are located at the highest position. Now raise the presser foot and draw the fabric back and to the left, Fig. 20 and 21, and pass the thread over the thread cutter.

Pull down slightly, holding thread in both hands, so as not to bend the needle.

Leave the ends of thread under the presser foot.

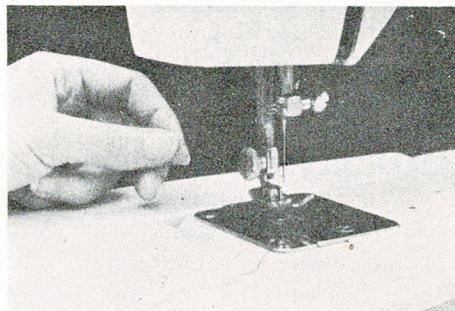


Fig. 20

## CREATIVE EMBROIDERY

### BE SURE ZIGZAG PRESSER FOOT IS ON SEWING MACHINE

The satin stitch, which is really just a very short zigzag stitch and the basis for most embroidery, is obtained by setting the stitch length as near 0 as possible without stopping the feeding action.

The width may be set anywhere from just past "0" to the widest width "5".

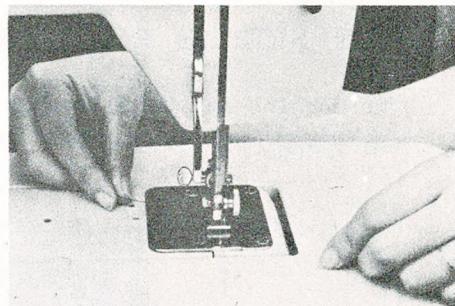


Fig. 21

## ADJUSTING THE STITCH WIDTH

To stitch continuously at one width of zigzag stitching set lock 3 (Fig. 12) to hold zigzag width control dial at width chosen. Should you wish to move freely between any two widths, (in doing free hand embroidery), move zigzag width control dial to the right and set left hand locking stopper at desired width.

Then move dial to the left and set the right hand locking stopper at desired width. To lock stoppers, turn them clockwise and to loosen them turn counter clockwise with thumb and forefinger.

## EMBROIDERY PATTERNS

With the machine set for a short stitch length, close to "0" different designs can be made by turning the stitch width or zigzag width control dial back and forth between 0 and 5 or any other combination of widths.

Try setting locking stoppers at 1 and 5, 2 and 4, etc. Set a rhythm for yourself and then proceed. After a while you will become quite skillful, varying your designs by the speed of the machine, stitch length and width and the manipulation of the zigzag width control dial.

## THREE NEEDLE POSITION

A. The machine has three basic needle position-LEFT, center and RIGHT-controlled by a needle position lever to the left of the zigzag stitch regulator as illustrated. Fig. 22

Needle position lever

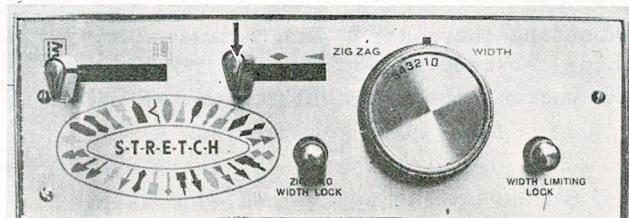


Fig. 22,

## Three Needle Position

The machine has a three needle position. left, center, right.

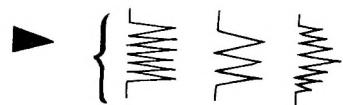
A. When the needle position lever is at left, the stitch directions are as per illustration "A".

B. When the needle position lever is in the center, the stitch directions are as per illustration "B".

C. When the needle position lever is at right, the stitch directions are as per illustration "C".

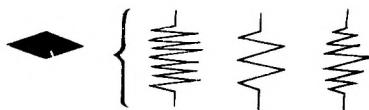
## A.

## VARIATIONS OF LEFT ZZ STITCH



## B.

## VARIATIONS OF MIDDLE ZZ STITCH



## C.

## VARIATIONS OF RIGHT ZZ STITCH

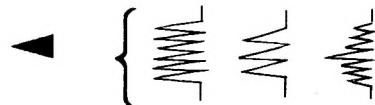


Fig. 23

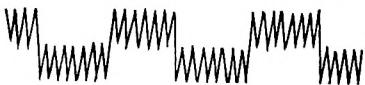
## SAMPLES OF CREATIVE EMBROIDERY



1. Set needle position lever in center notch.
2. Set stitch length regulating dial for "satin" stitch.
3. Start sewing and quickly move zigzag stitch dial from "1" to "4" and back to "1" again. Repeat operation as long as desired. The length of design depends on the speed at which the zigzag stitch regulator is operated.



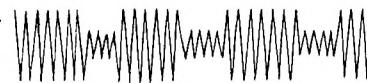
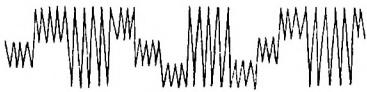
1. Set needle position lever in center notch.
2. Set stitch length regulating dial for "satin" stitch.
3. Start sewing, and move zigzag stitch regulator slowly from "0" to "4" then quickly turn regulator back to zero and repeat operation. The length of design is controlled by the speed at which the zigzag stitch dial is operated.



1. Set zigzag stitch dial between zero and "2".
2. Set stitch length regulating dial for "satin" stitch.
3. Start sewing, and shift needle position lever from left notch to right notch, and back and forth continuously and smoothly by passing the center notch entirely.  
Length of design is controlled by the speed at which the needle position lever is operated



1. Set needle position lever in center notch.
2. Set stitch length regulating dial for "satin" stitch.
3. Start sewing, and move zigzag stitch dial slowly from zero up to "4" and back to zero. Continue operation in even rhythm. Length of design is controlled by speed at which zigzag stitch lever is operated.



1. Set stitch length regulating dial for "satin" stitch.
2. Set needle position lever in left notch.
3. Set zigzag stitch dial between "0"- "1".
4. Start sewing and move needle position lever from the left notch to the center notch, to the right notch. Leave needle position lever in right notch.
5. While machine is still in operation, switch zigzag stitch lever to "4". Sew at this position for desired length, then turn zigzag stitch lever back to between "0" and "1".
6. Repeat operation, by moving needle position lever from right notch to center and to left notch.

1. Set stitch length regulating dial for "satin" stitch.
2. Set zigzag stitch dial at "1".
3. Set needle position lever in left notch.
4. Start sewing. and move needle position lever to center notch, to right notch, and back again, using all three notches. Length of design is controlled by the speed at which the position lever is operated, and the time during which it is allowed to remain in each notch.

1. Set needle position lever in center notch.
2. Set stitch length regulating dial for "satin" stitch.
3. Set zigzag stitch dial at "1".
4. Start sewing to desired length, then turn zigzag stitch dial to "4". Stitch desired length, then turn zigzag stitch dial back to "1". Repeat operation. Length of design is controlled by length of time that machine is allowed to stitch at each setting of zigzag stitch lever.

#### NOTE :

These instructions show you how to make some of the various designs that this zigzag can create, simply and with a minimum of practice on the part of the operator by using a combination of the zigzag stitch lever and the needle position lever. After a little practice with the levers, you soon will be making your own exclusive designs.

## EMBROIDERING WITH A HOOP

It is easy to follow a sketched design or to work free hand when embroidering or monogramming. (See Fig. 24)

Release the pressure from the foot by pressing down the snap lock on the pressure release darner. turn drop feed dial to "DOWN"

Stretch the fabric in an embroidery hoop, and place under the needle after removing the presser foot. Set the stitch width at the size you prefer and lower the presser foot. Then operate the machine at a rather high speed while moving the hoop slowly with both hands. Work carefully and be sure to keep fingers out of the path of the needle.

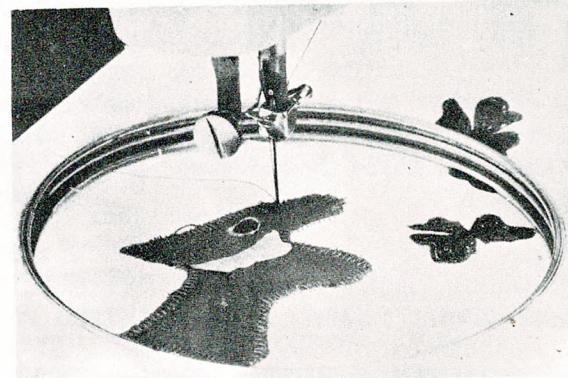


Fig. 24

## DARNING

Release pressure from foot and drop feed as directed above.

Place fabric to be mended under foot, and stitch around hole, moving the fabric firmly and slowly in any direction. Be sure to hold the fabric taut or skipped stitches will be encountered.

## MAKING BUTTONHOLES

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### MACHINE SETTING FOR MAKING BUTTONHOLES:

- 1.- Set stitch width lever at narrow zigzag position.
- 2.- Set needle position lever at left position.
- 3.- Set stitch length knob at fine position (approximately "0".)
- 4.- Replace presser foot with buttonhole foot, (Fig. 25), which provides maximum visibility and allows closely spaced stitches.

### PROCEDURE:

1. Make left row of buttonhole of the desired length. (See step 1.)
2. Stop machine with needle raised. Raise presser foot lifter. Reset fabric to original starting point, placing it in exactly the same position as in step 1. Lower the presser foot.
3. Set stitch width lever to widest zigzag stitch #5 and make 4 or 5 stitches for first bartack. (See step 2.)
4. With needle raised set stitch width lever back to #3 zigzag and set needle position lever to the right. Then make right row of buttonhole of the same length as first row. (See step 3.)
5. With needle raised set stitch width lever to widest zigzag position #5 and make 4 or 5 stitches for second bartack to complete buttonhole. (See step 4.)
6. Use the seam ripper, which you will find in the accessory box, to cut buttonhole open.

Note: We suggest you make test samples on a piece of the same fabric before you stitch the buttonhole on actual garment. Trace length of buttonhole with chalk on the fabric and sew slowly following the markings so that you can stitch the buttonhole exactly as you desire. Upper tension should be slightly looser than when used for regular sewing.

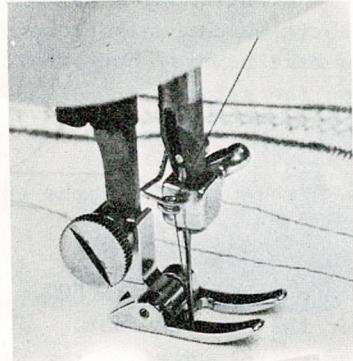


Fig. 25

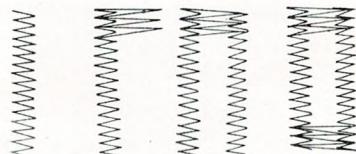


Fig. 26

STEP 1 STEP 2 STEP 3 STEP 4

Fig. 27



If you plan to make buttonholes on sheer or soft material, place paper under fabric which can be torn away after stitching. It is always wise to make several buttonholes on scraps of fabric before working on the garment.

## SEWING ON BUTTONS

1. Remove hinged presser foot and attach button sew on foot. (see fig. 28,29).
2. Turn drop feed dial to "Down".
3. Turn stitch length control dial to "0".
4. Place button under the presser foot.
5. Move zigzag width control dial to the right until the needle comes exactly over the right hole of the button. Turn the balance wheel slowly by hand to be sure the needle clears both holes of the button.

Now run the machine at medium speed, making five or six stitches. To lock the zigzag stitch, turn stitch width control dial to "0" and make a few stitches in the same hole of the button.

If you wish to form a thread shank, place a rounded toothpick on top of button, between holes and sew over toothpick. Remove the toothpick and wind thread under button forming a shank. Fasten thread.

Apply same method to sew on buttons with four holes hooks and snaps.

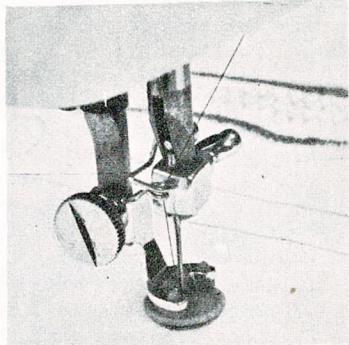


Fig. 28

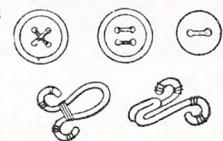


Fig. 30

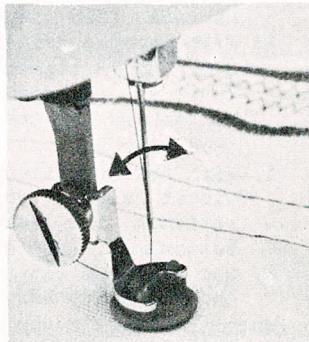


Fig. 29

## CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF YOUR MACHINE

### OILING YOUR MACHINE

Your machine should be oiled occasionally to keep it operating smoothly. How often depends on the amount of sewing you do.

Before oiling the upper part of the sewing machine at points indicated by arrows in Fig. 34, Remove top cover by loosening two screws on cover.

Avoid over-oiling. Only a drop is needed at each point. To oil parts under the bed of the sewing machine, remove bottom plate and apply a drop of oil at each point as indicated in Fig. 35.

To oil moving parts inside the face plate, which only rarely require oiling, open plate. Oil at spots indicated in Fig. 36.

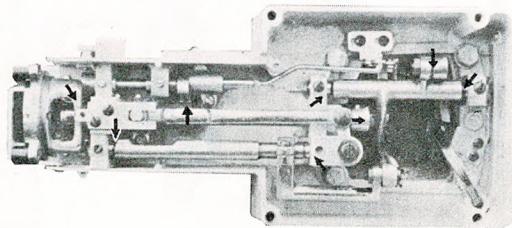


Fig. 35

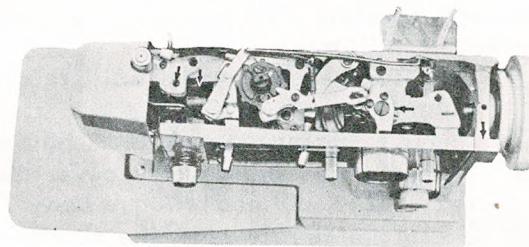


Fig. 34

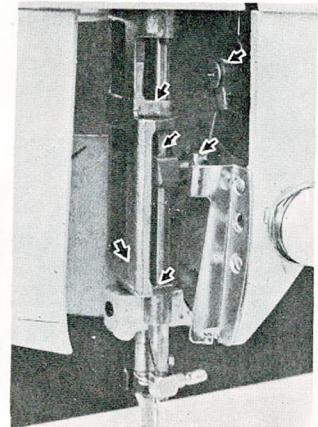


Fig. 36

## CLEANING AND OILING THE SHUTTLE

The stitch forming mechanism occasionally becomes clogged with loose threads and lint. This will interfere with the efficient operation of the machine. To remove the shuttle assembly, proceed as follows.

1. Turn the balance wheel until the needle reaches its highest position. Tilt head back on its hinges.
2. Remove bobbin case A, (Fig. 35).
3. Turn the two shuttle race cover clamps B (Fig. 34), outward and remove the shuttle race cover C (Fig. 35) and shuttle body D. (Fig. 35).
4. Clean the shuttle race, the shuttle and shuttle race cover by removing all threads, lint, etc.
5. Apply a drop of oil with finger tip to outer edge of shuttle. When the cleaning has been completed, proceed as follows to replace the shuttle assembly:
  - 1) Turn the balance wheel until the needle reaches its highest position.
  - 2) Place shuttle body, D (Fig. 35), against shuttle driver and adjust into position.

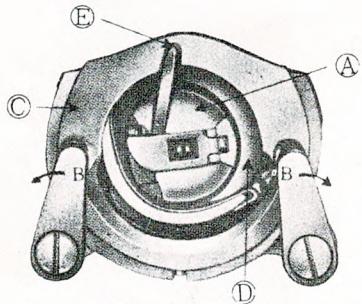


Fig. 34

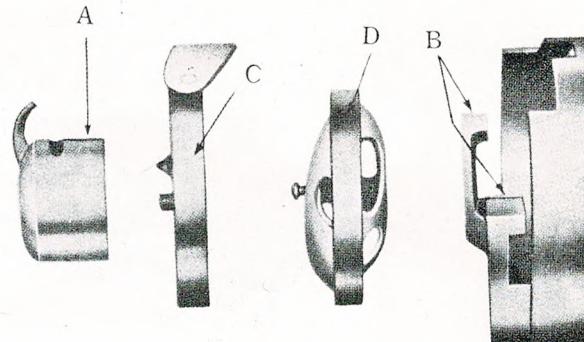


Fig. 35

- 3) Replace shuttle race cover, C, fitting pin at lower edge into notch, and lock into position with shuttle race cover clamps, B, making certain the clamps have been snapped securely into position.
- 4) Place bobbin into the bobbin case.
- 5) Set the bobbin case into the shuttle race, fitting tongue into notch E of race cover.

## THE BUILT-IN LIGHT

### FRONT SEW LIGHT

1. The lamp housing is enclosed in the hinged face plate. Screw out bulb as shown in Fig. 42, and then insert the new bulb.
2. For replacement, use 10-C-7 or 7-C-7, or "night light" bulb available everywhere. Use switch on face plate to turn this light on and off.

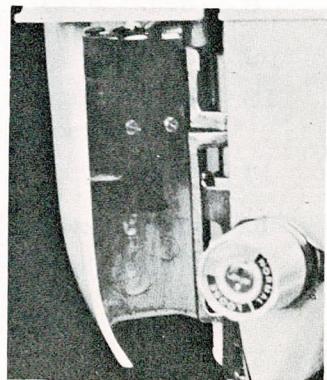
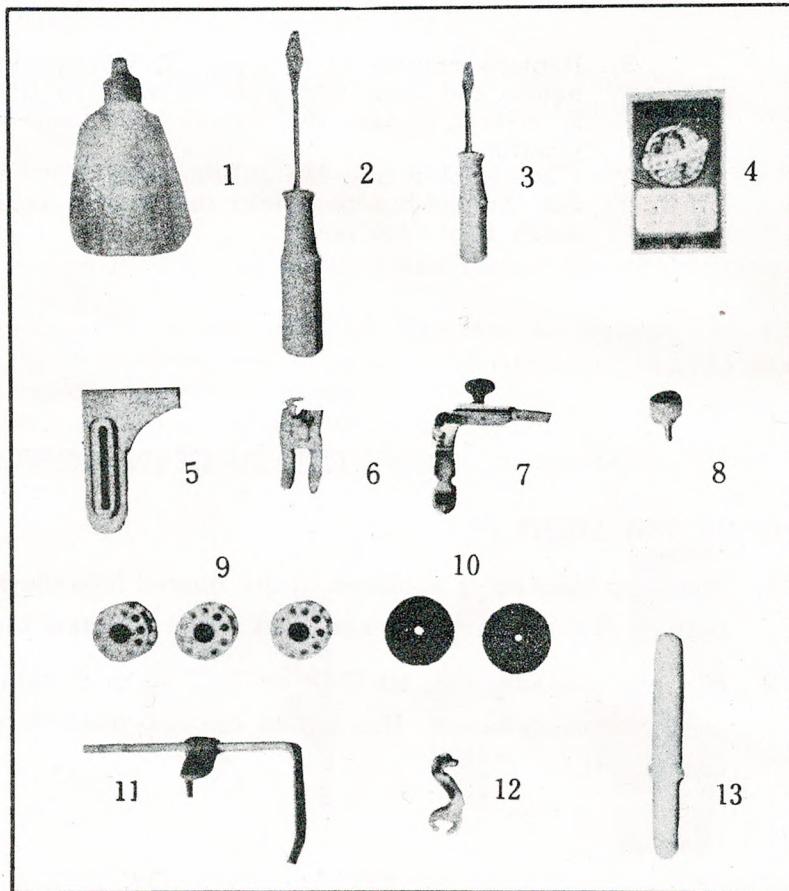


Fig. 42

## ACCESSORIES

- 1 Plastic Oiler
- 2 Large Screw Driver
- 3 Small Screw Driver
- 4 Package of Needles
- 5 Cloth Guide
- 6 Buttonhole Foot
- 7 Zipper Foot
- 8 Thumb Screw
- 9 Bobbins
- 10 Felt Washers  
(for spool pins)
- 11 Quilter
- 12 Button Sewing Foot
- 13 Buttonhole Cutter



## HOW TO USE ACCESSORIES

## THE ADJUSTABLE CORDING AND ZIPPER FOOT

This attachment is used to make and insert covered cording and to sew in zippers. Loosen thumb screw and slide foot to either right or left of needle.

## CORDING

Fold bias strip of fabric over cord. Loosen thumb screw and set foot so needle is in center of presser foot. Machine baste cord in place (Fig. 42). To sew covered cord to material, reset adjustable foot so needle stitches closer to cord, and on edge of base fabric.

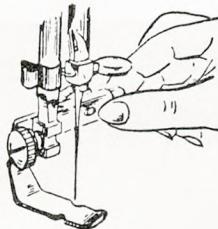


Fig. 42-A

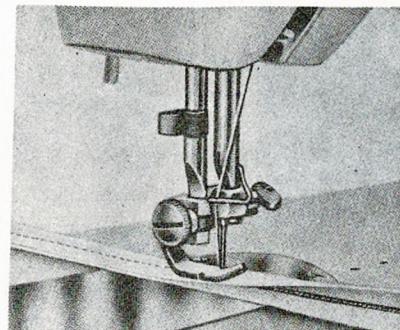


Fig. 42-B

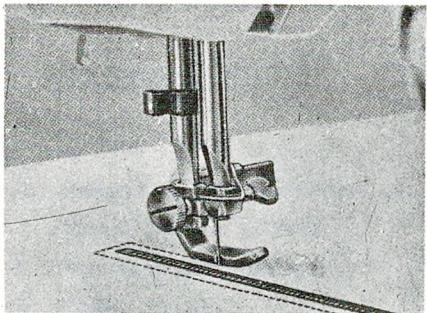


Fig. 43

## SEWING IN A ZIPPER

Loosen thumb screw and slide foot so needle enters center of needle hole. Stitching should be close to zipper to allow easy opening and closing. Adjust to sew from either right or left side, whichever is more convenient.

## SEAM GAUGE OR CLOTH GUIDE

Use seam guide for straight seams and rows of top stitching. Fasten cloth guide to machine by inserting thumb screw into hole in bed of sewing machine. Adjust cloth guide to desired distance from needle and tighten screw.

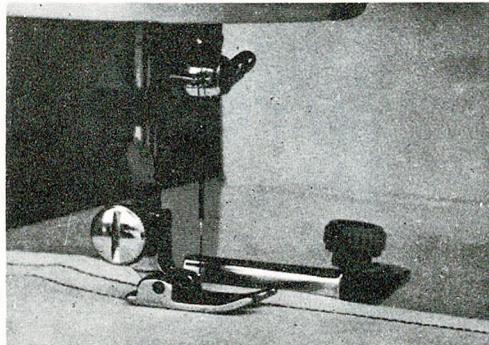


Fig. 44

## AUTOMATIC EMBROIDERY

To sew automatically the stitches shown on next page follow these procedures.

1. Be sure the zigzag presser foot is on the machine, and the zigzag stitch locking knobs (3, in fig. 45) are in off positions.
2. Set the zigzag stitch width dial to "5".
3. Open disc cover at top of the machine.
4. Press disc cam of your choice on disc holder. Be sure it fits snugly on spindle. Close disc cover.
5. Turn zigzag width control dial to "0".
6. Turn stitch length control close to "0".

To remove disc cam.

Turn balance wheel by hand until take-up lever is in its highest position, open disc cover, set stitch width dial to "5" and pull disc up.

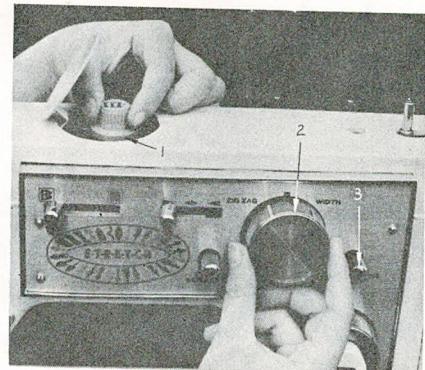
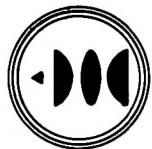
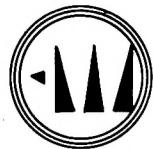
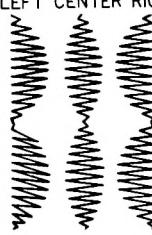


Fig. 45

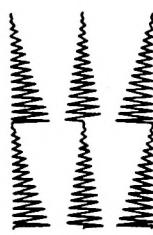


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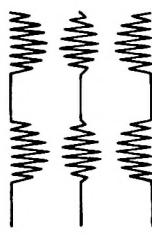
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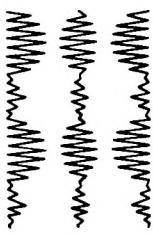
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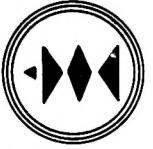
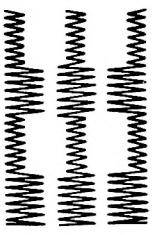
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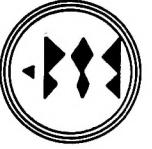
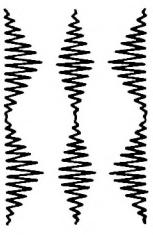
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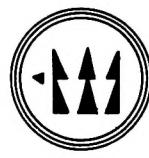
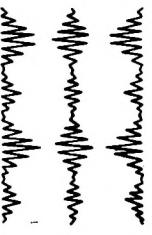
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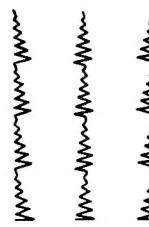
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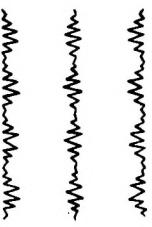
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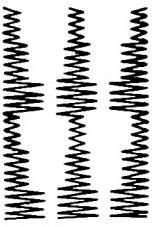
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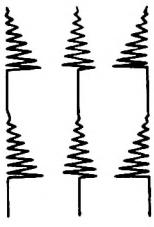
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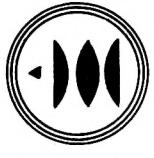
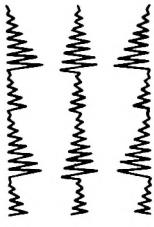
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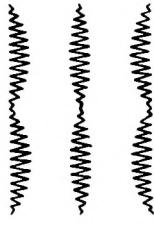
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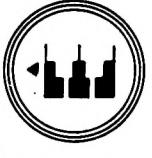
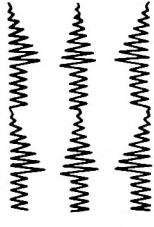
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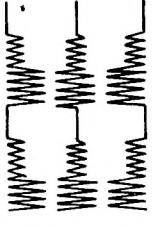
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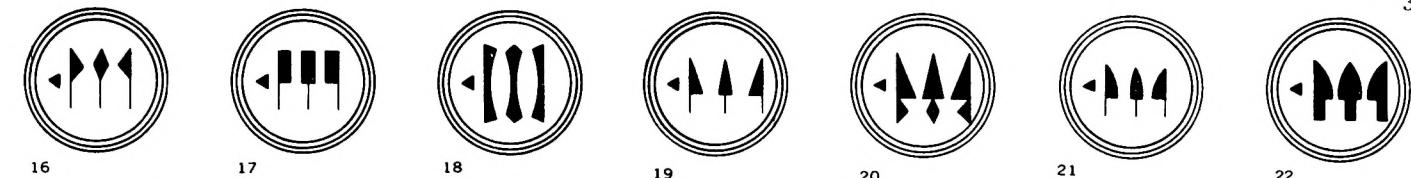


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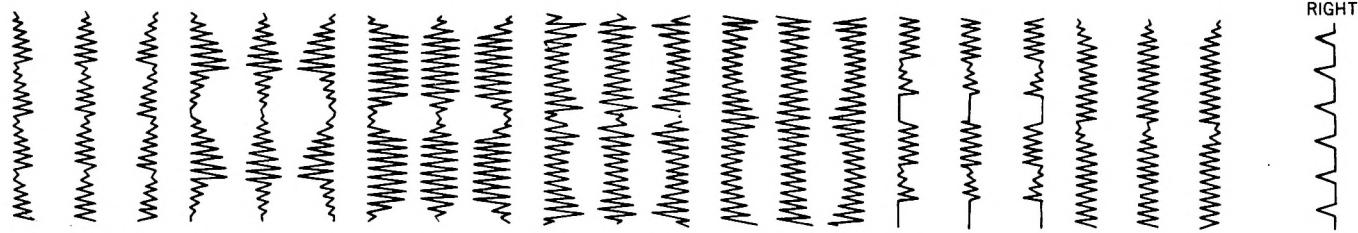
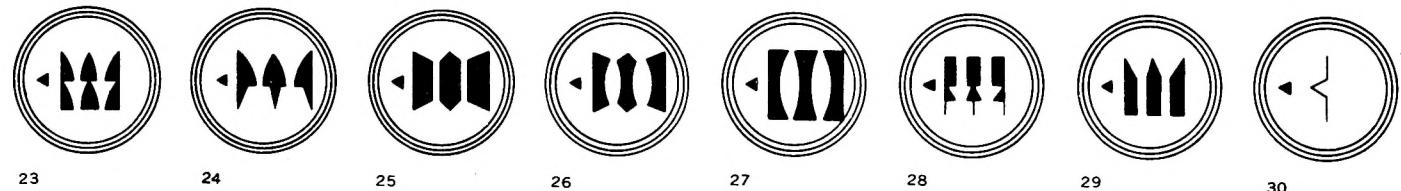
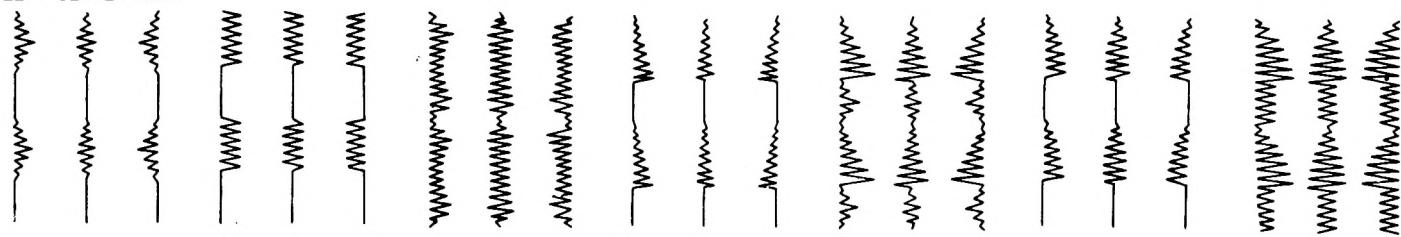


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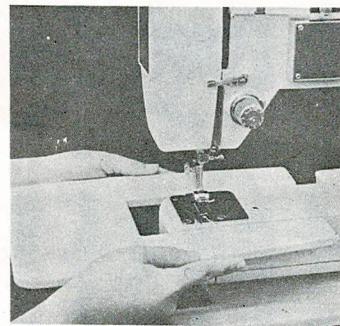
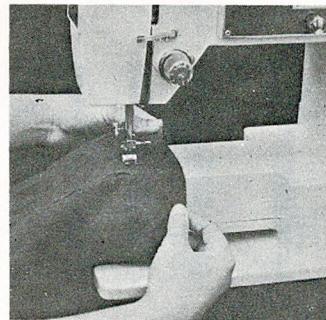


Your Open Arm Sewing machine is very helpful when sewing in sleeves, cuffs, making blind hems on slacks, dresses, sewing on trimmings etc.

#### EXTENSION PLATE

To enlarge the working area, change your sewing machine into a Flatbed sewing machine with the extension plate

Slide extension plate on open arm until the two pins on plate are inserted into corresponding holes in machine. and the front hook at plate around thumb screw at front of sewing machine. Fasten screw securely.



## BLIND HEMS

1. Use blind stitch cam.
2. Use standard zigzag presser foot
3. Set needle position lever in right notch marked ◀
4. Set zigzag stitch width control knob at "0"
5. Set stitch length control dial between "2" and "3".

Prepare the garment in the same manner as for hand hemming.

Step 1. If hem with folded edge is used make first fold  $3/8"$  deep.

Step 2. Turn hem the depth desired and baste  $1/4"$  from upper edge.

Press into place.

Step 3. Fold hem back toward right side of garment leaving  $1/4"$  extended.

Step 4. Place material under presser foot and sew blind hem automatically.

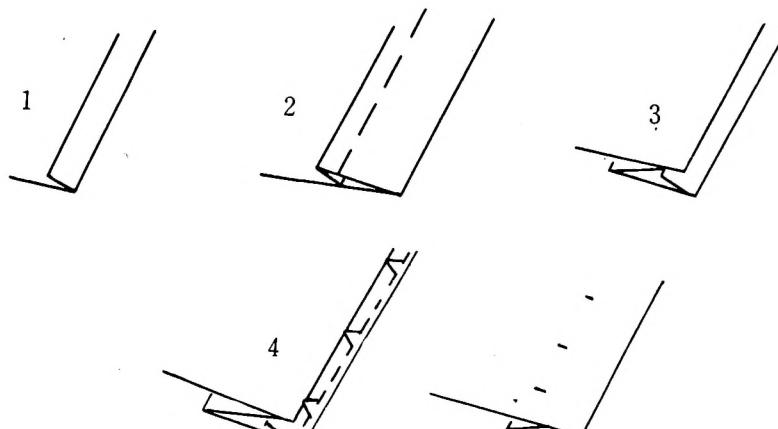


Fig. 47

## OPERATING HINTS

SEE THAT THE PRESSER FOOT is securely clamped by the screw and snug against presser bar so that the needle may pass through the opening in the foot without any interference.

SKIPPED STITCHES. May be caused by a bent or blunt needle; by incorrect setting of needle; the wrong size needle; by a thread too heavy for the size of the needle.

BREAKING NEEDLES are usually due to pulling on the material, causing the needle to bend out of line and strike the needle plate thus breaking or bending the needle. It may be due to the presser foot or attachment not being securely fastened to presser bar. Be sure to use correct size needle and thread for material. See needle chart, page 6.

BREAKING UPPER THREAD may be caused by :

1. Incorrect threading.
2. Not bringing up under thread correctly.
3. Upper tension too tight.
4. Needle imperfect or set incorrectly.
5. Needle rubbing against attachments or presser foot.
6. Needle eye too small for thread.
7. Starting the machine at full speed.
8. Starting without take-up lever at highest position.

BREAKING LOWER THREAD may be caused by :

1. Incorrect threading of bobbin case.
2. Too tight a tension.
3. Bobbin wound too full to revolve freely.
4. Not bringing up under thread correctly.
5. Hole in the needle plate rough, caused by needle striking the plate.

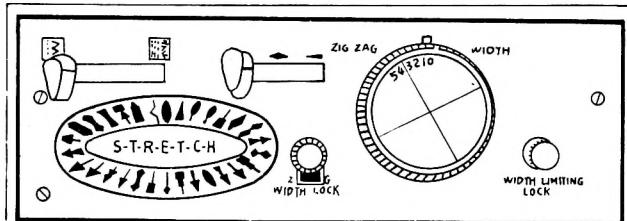
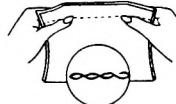
UNEVEN STITCHES may be caused by :

1. Presser foot not resting evenly on material.
2. Feed not high enough.
3. Too short a stitch.
4. Pulling the cloth.
5. A fine needle with coarse or poor thread.

## STRETCH STITCH

When you use the straight stretch stitch to seam knit, stretch, and elasticized fabric, "stretch" and strength are built in as the seam is being sewn. Because it is equally useful for closed or press-open seam construction and will not break thread under stress, the straight stretch stitch is also good for seams that receive an unusual amount of strain when worn. For example: crotch seaming, sleeve insertion and construction seams in sportswear and bathing suits.

- (1) Use standard zigzag foot.
- (2) Set stretch stitch lever exactly to right. (stretch stitch setting)
- (3) Set zigzag width control dial at number "0" (for straight) or any number (for zigzag stretch stitch).
- (4) Set stitch length dial to mark "5" when you sew stretch stitch.



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